Mathew Weaver

THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1794. [N° 1692.]

NEWPORT: (Rhode-Island) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

SUPERVISOR's OFFICE,

Providence, September 10th, 1794.

Mr. BARBER,

Left the internal Revenue Laws of the United States, paſſed at the laſt Seſſion of Congreſs, may not have been ſo generally promulgated as is deſirable, you are requeſted to publiſh the following Sections of them in your next Paper:—

"*An Act laying Duties upon Carriages for the Conveyance of Perſons.*

"Sec. 1. BE *it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America in Congreſs aſſembled*, That there ſhall be levied, collected and paid, upon all carriages for the conveyance of perſons, which ſhall be kept by or for any perſon, for his or her own uſe, or to be let out to hire, or for the conveying of paſſengers, the ſeveral duties and rates following, to wit: For and upon every coach, the yearly ſum of ten dollars;—For and upon every chariot, the yearly ſum of eight dollars;—For and upon every phæton and coachee, ſix dollars;—For and upon every other four wheel, and every two-wheel top carriage, two dollars;—and upon every other two wheel carriage, one dollar. *Provided always*, That nothing herein contained ſhall be conſtrued to charge with a duty, any carriage uſually and chiefly employed in huſbandry, or for the tranſporting or carrying of goods, wares, merchandize, produce or commodities.

"Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That every perſon having or keeping a carriage or carriages, which by this act, is or are made ſubject to the payment of duty, ſhall, within the month of September in each year, make entry of the ſame with the officer of inſpection of the diſtrict, in which he or ſhe ſhall reſide, and pay the duty thereon: And ſuch entry ſhall be in writing, ſubſcribed by the owner of ſuch carriage or carriages, and ſhall deſcribe each by its proper denomination, and number of wheels. And for the purpoſe of receiving ſuch entry and payment it ſhall be the duty of the ſupervior of the diſtrict, or ſome officer of inſpection, to attend, within the month of September in each year, at one of the moſt public and convenient places in each county, within their reſpective diſtricts, and to give public notice, at leaſt one month previous to ſuch day, of the time and place of ſuch attendance. And if any perſon, having or keeping a carriage, or carriages, charged with a duty or duties by this act, ſhall neglect or omit to bring, or ſend and deliver ſuch liſt thereof, at or within any monthly period aforeſaid, in manner abovementioned, or to pay the duty or duties thereupon payable, he or ſhe ſhall, for every ſuch neglect or omiſſion, forfeit and pay a ſum equal to the duty or duties payable upon the ſaid carriage or carriages, in addition to the ſaid duty or duties."

"*An Act laying Duties on Licenſes for ſelling Wines and foreign Diſtilled Spirituous Liquors by Retail.*

"Sec. 1. *BE it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America in Congreſs aſſembled*, That every perſon, who ſhall deal in the ſelling of wines, to be carried or ſent out of the houſe, building or place of his or her dwelling, in a leſs quantity, or in leſs quantities, at one time than thirty gallons, except in the original caſk, caſe, box or package, wherein the ſame ſhall be imported, ſhall be deemed to be, and hereby is declared to be, a retail-dealer in wines, within the meaning of this act; and that every perſon, who ſhall deal in the ſelling of any foreign diſtilled ſpirituous liquors, to be carried or ſent out the houſe, building or place of his or her dwelling, in leſs quantities than twenty gallons, at one time, ſhall be deemed to be, and hereby is declared to be a retail-dealer in foreign diſtilled ſpirituous liquors: *Provided always*, That nothing herein contained ſhall be conſtrued to extend to perſons, who, as keepers of taverns, inns or houſes of entertainment, duly licenſed or authorized under any law of a ſtate, ſhall vend or ſell really and truly for conſumption, within the houſes, buildings or premiſes, only, by them reſpectively occupied or kept, as taverns, inns, or other houſes of entertainment, wines or diſtilled ſpirituous liquors, in whatſoever quantity, nor to phyſicians, apothecaries, ſurgeons or chemiſts, as to any wines or ſpirituous liquors, which they may uſe in the preparation or making up of medicines, for ſick, lame or diſeaſed perſons only.

"Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That every perſon who on the thirtieth day of September next ſhall be a retail dealer in wines, or foreign diſtilled ſpirituous liquors, as above deſcribed and defined, both, or either of them, ſhall before the ſaid day, and every perſon, who after the ſaid day, ſhall become, or intend to become ſuch retail dealer in wines or foreign diſtilled ſpirituous liquors, both or either of them ſhall, before he or ſhe ſhall begin to vend, or ſell, by retail, any wine or wines, or foreign diſtilled ſpirituous liquors, apply for and obtain, in manner herein after directed, a licenſe for carrying on the buſineſs of retailing wines or foreign diſtilled ſpirituous liquors, as the caſe may be, that is to ſay; one licenſe for carrying on the buſineſs of retailing wines, and another licenſe for carrying on the buſineſs of retailing foreign diſtilled ſpirituous liquors; which licenſes reſpectively, ſhall be granted for the term of one year upon the payment of five dollars for each licenſe; and ſhall be renewed, yearly, upon the payment of the like ſum of five dollars for each licenſe. And if any perſon ſhall, after the ſaid day, deal in the ſelling of wines or foreign diſtilled ſpirituous liquors, by retail as above deſcribed and defined, without having a licenſe therefor, as aforeſaid, continuing in force, ſuch perſon ſhall forfeit and pay the ſum of fifty dollars, to be recovered with coſts of ſuit. And no ſuch licenſe ſhall be ſufficient for the ſelling of wines, or foreign diſtilled ſpirituous liquors, by retail at more than one place; but any perſon who by colour of ſuch licenſe ſhall ſell any wines or foreign diſtilled ſpirituous liquors, at more than one place, ſhall be deemed to be, in reſpect to ſuch of the ſaid articles, as he or ſhe ſo ſell, at more than one place, a retail-dealer thereof without licenſe, and ſhall forfeit and pay the like ſum of fifty dollars, to be recovered with coſts of ſuit."

"*An Act making further proviſion for ſecuring and collecting the Duties on foreign and domeſtic diſtilled Spirits, Stills, Wines and Teas.*

"Sec. 5. *AND be it further enacted*, That from and after the firſt day of July next, on the ſale of any emptied caſk, veſſel or package, which has been or ſhall be lawfully marked, as containing foreign or domeſtic diſtilled ſpirits, wines or teas, and prior to the removal thereof, and to the delivery of the ſame to the purchaſer, the marks or numbers which ſhall or may have been made thereon, by any officer of inſpection, or by any perſon employed or authorized by any ſuch officer, ſhall be defaced, cut off, or obliterated; and if any ſuch caſk, veſſel or package ſhall be ſold, removed, delivered or received, prior to ſuch defacing, cutting off, or obliterating being made, every perſon concerned in the purchaſe, ſale or delivery, ſhall forfeit and pay the ſum of fifty dollars.

"Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That any perſon or perſons, who ſhall counterfeit the certificates for, or the marks and numbers to be ſet upon any caſk, veſſel or package containing wines, teas, or foreign or domeſtic diſtilled ſpirits, or upon ſtills, which the officers of inſpection are, or ſhall be authorized to make thereon, by and in purſuance of the laws concerning the ſame, or who ſhall fraudulently rub out or deface, prior to drawing off, or emptying the contents, any marks or numbers ſet upon any caſk or package of wine or tea, in purſuance of law, ſhall, for every ſuch offence, forfeit and pay the ſum of one-hundred dollars."

"*An Act laying Duties on Property ſold at Auction.*

"Sec. 3. *AND be it further enacted*, That every perſon, who before the ſaid thirtieth day of September next, ſhall have a licenſe or ſpecial authority, purſuant to any law of any ſtate, for exerciſing the ſaid trade or buſineſs of an auctioneer, ſhall, before or upon the ſaid day, and every perſon, who, after the ſaid day, ſhall have ſuch ſpecial licenſe or authority, ſhall, within thirty days after the obtaining or receiving of the ſame, give notice thereof in writing, under his hand, to the office of inſpection neareſt to the place, where he ſhall carry on, or intend to carry on, the ſaid trade or buſineſs of an auctioneer, ſpecifying in ſuch notice, the date or commencement of ſuch licenſe, or other ſpecial authority, the term for which the ſame was granted or given, by whom, and by what law of a ſtate, the ſame was granted or given; and ſhall alſo give bond to the United States, in a ſum of one thouſand five hundred dollars, to be taken by the officer, at whoſe office the notice aforeſaid ſhall be given, with condition that he will, on the firſt day of January, April, July and October in each year, which he ſhall continue to exerciſe the ſaid trade or buſineſs, render to the perſon or perſons, who on behalf of the United States, ſhall be authorized to receive the ſame, a true and particular account in writing, of the monies or ſums, for which any eſtates, goods or effects, have been ſold, at every ſale at auction, by him made, and of the ſeveral articles, lots and parcels, which ſhall have been ſold, the price of each article, lot or parcel in every ſuch ſale, by whom bought, that is to ſay; firſt from the date of ſuch bond, until ſuch of the aforeſaid days, as ſhall accrue next thereafter, and thenceforth from the day, to which an account ſhall have been laſt rendered, until ſuch of the ſaid days, as ſhall next thereafter enſue, and ſo on in ſucceſſion, from one of the ſaid days to another, ſo long as he ſhall continue to exerciſe his ſaid trade or buſineſs, and alſo ſhall pay all ſuch ſums of money as ſhall be due to the United States, upon the ſaid ſales, according to the true intent and meaning of this act, which ſums he is hereby authorized and directed to retain, out of the produce of each ſale made as aforeſaid. And a like notice and bond ſhall be given in like manner, as often as any ſuch licenſe, or ſpecial authorities ſhall have expired and been renewed. And if any perſon ſhall, after the thirtieth day of September next, by virtue or colour of any ſuch licenſe or ſpecial authority, as aforeſaid, make any ſale or ſales at auction, without having given bond, as aforeſaid, within the time for that purpoſe preſcribed, or without renewing ſuch bond upon the expiration and renewal of any ſuch licenſe, or ſpecial authority, he ſhall forfeit and pay, for every ſuch ſale by him made, the ſum of four hundred dollars, together with the ſums or duties payable by this act, upon the eſtates, goods and effects ſo ſold."

"*An Act laying certain Duties upon Snuff and refined Sugar.*

"Sec. 4. *And be it further Enacted*, That every manufacturer of ſnuff, who ſhall be ſuch, previous to, and on the thirtieth day of September next, ſhall on the ſaid day; and every manufacturer of ſnuff, who ſhall be, and become ſuch, after the ſaid day, ſhall, twenty days, at the leaſt previous to commencing the buſineſs or trade of manufacturing ſnuff for ſale, make true and exact entry and report in writing at the office of inſpection, which ſhall be neareſt to the houſe or building, where he or ſhe ſhall carry on or intend to carry on the buſineſs or trade aforeſaid, or every houſe or building, where ſuch buſineſs or trade ſhall be by him or her, carried on, or intended ſo to be, and of every mill, ſpecifying the number of mortars to each, which he or ſhe ſhall have or keep therein, for the performing of any proceſs, operation, matter or thing in, or about the manufacturing of ſnuff, and ſhall alſo give bond in the ſum of five thouſand dollars, with condition, that he or ſhe ſhall, and will from day to day, enter in a book, or on a paper to be kept for that purpoſe, all ſnuff, which he or ſhe ſhall manufacture, or cauſe to be manufactured, and of the quantities, from day to day, by him or her ſent out, or cauſed to be ſent out of the houſe or building, where the ſame ſhall have been manufactured; and ſhall and will, on the firſt day of January, April, July and October, in each year, render a juſt and true account of all ſnuff which he or ſhe ſhall have manufactured or made, and ſent out, or cauſed or procured to be manufactured or made and ſent out, firſt from the time of his or her entry and report aforeſaid, until the day which ſhall firſt enſue, of the days above mentioned for the rendering of ſuch account, and thenceforth, ſucceſſively, from the time when ſuch account ought to have been, and up to which, it ſhall have been laſt rendered, until the day next thereafter, of the days above mentioned for the rendering of ſuch account; producing therewith the original book or paper, whereon the entries, from day to day, to be made as aforeſaid, have been made, and ſhall, at the time of rendering each account, pay or ſecure the duties, which, by this act, ought to be paid upon the ſnuff, in the ſaid account mentioned and ſtated; And if any ſuch manufacturer ſhall omit to make any ſuch entry or report, or to give any ſuch bond, as is herein before directed, he or ſhe ſhall forfeit and loſe every mill, together with the mortars and other utenſils thereto belonging, which he or ſhe ſhall have or keep, for the performing of any proceſs, matter or thing, in or about the manufacturing of ſnuff, and ſhall alſo forfeit and pay the ſum of five hundred dollars, to be recovered with coſts of ſuit.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That every refiner of ſugar, who ſhall be ſuch, immediately before, and on the thirtieth day of September next, ſhall, on the ſaid day, and every refiner of ſugar, who ſhall be and become ſuch, after the ſaid day, ſhall, twenty days at leaſt, previous to commencing the buſineſs of refining ſugar, make true and exact entry and report in writing, at the office of inſpection, which ſhall be neareſt to the houſe or building, where he or ſhe ſhall carry on, or intend to carry on, the ſaid buſineſs, of every houſe or buildings where ſuch buſineſs ſhall be by him or her carried on, or intended ſo to be, and of every pan or boiler together with the capacity of each, which he ſhall have, or employ, for the purpoſe of refining ſugar, and ſhall alſo give bond in the ſum of five thouſand dollars, with condition, that he or ſhe ſhall and will enter or cauſe to be entered, in a book or paper to be kept for that purpoſe, all ſugar, which he or ſhe ſhall refine, or cauſe to be refined, and of the quantities, from day to day, by him or her ſent out or cauſed to be ſent out of the houſe or building, where the ſame ſhall have been refined, and ſhall, on the firſt day of January, April, July and October, in each year, render a juſt and true account of all the refined ſugar, which he or ſhe ſhall have ſent out, or cauſed or procured to be ſent out, from the firſt time of his or her entry and report aforeſaid, until the day, which ſhall firſt enſue, of the days above mentioned, for the rendering of ſuch account; and thenceforth, ſucceſſively, from the time when ſuch account ought to have been, and up to which it ſhall have been laſt rendered, until the day next thereafter of the days above mentioned for the rendering of ſuch account, producing and ſhewing therewith, the original book or paper, whereon the entries, from day to day, to be made, as aforeſaid, have been made; and he or ſhe ſhall, at the time of rendering each account, pay or ſecure the duties, which by this act ought to be paid upon the refined ſugar in the ſaid account mentioned. And if any ſuch refiner ſhall omit to make any ſuch entry or report, he or ſhe ſhall forfeit and loſe every pan or boiler, which he or ſhe ſhall have, and uſe, for the purpoſe of refining ſugar, and ſhall alſo forfeit the ſum of five hundred dollars, to be recovered with coſts of ſuit."

THE Entries, Applications, Notices, Payments and other Duties, required by the aforeſaid Acts, muſt be made, given and done, in the ſeveral Counties of this State, to the following Collectors of the Revenue therein, at their reſpective Offices of Inſpection, viz.

In the County of *Newport*, to GEORGE SEARS, in *Newport*.

In the County of *Providence*, to NATHANIEL CUSHING, at my Office and the Office of Inſpection in *Providence*.

In the County of *Waſhington*, to DANIEL E. UPDIKE, in *North Kingſtown*.

In the County of *Kent*, to THOMAS ARNOLD, in *Eaſt-Greenwich*.

In the County of *Briſtol*, to SAMUEL BOSWORTH, in *Briſtol*.

Printed Blanks, for the Purpoſe of making the aforeſaid Entries, &c. are lodged at the before mentioned Offices.

JOHN S. DEXTER

Supervior of the Revenue for the Diſtrict of Rhode Iſland.

LONDON, July 5.

A young Lady who viſited Portſmouth this week declares, that the Iriſh gentlemen are the politeſt ſhe ever met with; as a gentleman of that nation, notwithſtanding the ſcarcity of *beds* in that town, offered her part of his *own!*

By the Ship Prentis and Mary, Capt. Pitt, arrived at New-York, in 40 Days from Falmouth, we have the following late and interesting European Intelligence:

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Sunday, July 6.

BARRERE informed the Convention, that the garrison of Valenciennes, Conde, Quesnoy, Landrecies, were very completely surrounded, and that all communication between these garrisons and the grand allied army had been rendered almost impracticable, on account of the well chosen position of the army of the Sambre and the Meuse, between Mons and Brussels.

Statement of killed, on the part of the coalesed powers, since the capture of Landrecies.

On the 2d Prairial (21st May) in the first combat near the wood of Bonne Esperance, 1500 slaves were killed.

On the 5th Prairial (24th May) in the combat near the Abbey of Obbe, 1500 slaves.

On the 7th Prairial (27th May) in the attack of Montigny, 2000.

From the 7th to the 15th Prairial (3d June) when Charleroi was first blockaded, 2000 Auftrians.

On the 28th Prairial (16th June) in the very bloody engagement on that day, 6000 of their accomplices.

On the 30th Prairial (18th June) near Harleyment, 800.

On the 7th Messidor (24th June) 800 bit the dust.

On the 8th Messidor (26th June) in the celebrated battle of Fleurus—in that battle which will eternally recall to our remembrance the skilful march of the soldiers of the army of the Moselle, who penetrated the wood of Ardennes, and crossed the rock of the Meuse, to afford an example of discipline to the enemy and beat them at Charleroi, in concert with the armies of the North and Ardenes; in that battle we have stated the loss of the Allies to be between 8 and 13,000. The Representatives of the people have informed us, that the report of deserters since the battle of the 8th Messidor, estimate the loss of the enemy at 15 000. On this part of the frontiers the number of deserters from the Imperial standard is 800. To this we may add the garrison of Charleroi, which amounted to 3000 slaves, which surrendered at discretion.—Total of the killed, &c. 31,600.

On the side of the sea, the deficit is the same, during the short period in which the French have over-run all West Flanders.

Besides these, 6000 were taken, and 67 pieces of cannon, in the battle fought before the capture of Ypres.—To this number must be added the amount of the garrison of Ypres, which is 7000 men.

BRUSSELS, July 2.

For several days troops, military stores and baggage, have been constantly *retreating* through this city. The magistrates have resolved to recal all the members of their body who have emigrated, on pain of being removed from their offices, and others appointed in their stead.

Richard and Chodieu, the Commissioners of the French Convention, have issued a proclamation which has been circulated here; *inviting the Belgians to be calm and tranquil, and promising security and protection to all the peaceable inhabitants who shall remain at their homes.*

JULY 4.

"The head quarters of the grand army were yesterday at Hal, and are expected to be transferred hither this evening. The heavy artillery has been sent by water to Maestricht.

"Not a single person in the service of government is left here. The nobility, the clergy, and the principal citizens are gone. This city, but lately the residence of a court, and so brilliant, is now depopulated, and the greater part of the houses abandoned and shut up. The Court is literally empty. Every thing moveable has been carried off or sold, even at the palace of Lacken, and nothing remains but the bare walls.

"Of the magazines, part was sold, and part distributed gratis among the people. The magazines at Mons were valued at five millions, and belonged chiefly to the Dutch. Part of them was burnt by the Austrians, and the rest fell into the hands of the French.

"Seven eighths of the inhabitants of Hainault are gone.

"Two battalions of Dutch were taken at Mons; nine squadrons and three battalions besides, are still missing, not having appeared at the general rendezvous at Hal yesterday evening.

"No description can convey an idea of the confusion that reigns at this moment among the combined troops evacuating the country. With respect to the motives of evacuation, it is easy to see that it is a thing agreed upon between the Austrians and the French. The Dutch exclaim against the Emperor, and the Austrians against the Hanoverians. I shall however, soon be able to explain very fully the new line of politics which the Cabinet of Vienna has thought proper to adopt. I consider it as the sole motive for the evacuation of the Netherlands, which the English and the other allies openly reprobate.

"The volunteers of this city are all under arms.—Strong patroles parade the streets day and night to maintain order, and will continue to do so till the arrival of the French which we look for on Monday next.

"Several millions in specie, and the archives, which the States of Brabant wished to secure in Holland, were stopped by the Austrians and Dutch at Lillo, and escorted to Ruremonde by four squadrons of Dutch cavalry."

HAGUE, July 17.

So bold is the spirit of the Democrats here, that notwithstanding the general concurrence given to the Stadtholder's declaration, and the vigilance of the police and of all the magistrates and military, they dispersed through this city a most daring and atrocious libel last night, directed against the Great Pensioner of Holland and the Government, replete with Jacobinal arguments. The Stadtholder denounced this flagrant incendiary libel to the States, who have not only offered a reward of 14,000 florins to the person who shall discover any one of the authors, printers or distributors of the said libel, but even promised a free pardon to any accomplice who shall make such a discovery, with the concealment of his name, and one half of the reward offered.

VIENNA, June 28.

Our Court has at last taken a decisive resolution with respect to the revolution of Poland. An army of 40,000 men will march in the quality of an auxiliary corps, to join the Prussians and Russians. We expect a manifesto to be published immediately, which will state the reasons which have determined our Court to such a step.

LONDON, July 12.

HOUSE OF LORDS,

Friday, July 11.

At 3 o'clock his Majesty arrived, and being seated on the throne, and the House of Commons, with the Speaker at their head, having come to the bar, his Majesty delivered the following most gracious speech:

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"The state of public business enables me now to close this Session of Parliament, in doing which, I have again to acknowledge that assiduity and zeal for the interests of my people, of which you have before given me so many proofs, and which have been so particularly manifested in the present year.

"I am persuaded that you entertain too just a sense of the nature and importance of the conest in which we are engaged, to suffer your zeal to be abated, or your perseverance shaken, by the recent successes of the enemy in the Netherlands.

"In a moment which so strongly calls for energy and vigour, it is peculiarly gratifying for me to reflect on the uniform skill and bravery of my fleets and armies; the undaunted spirit and unwearied exertion of my officers and troops in every situation; and the general public spirit of my people, which have never, at any period, been more conspicuous.

"I have observed, with the highest satisfaction, the rapid and valuable acquisitions made in the East and West-Indies, the successful operations which have been carried on in the Mediterranean, and the brilliant and decisive victory obtained by my fleet, under the command of Earl Howe, an event which must ever be remembered as one of the most glorious in the naval history of this country.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

"I return you my warmest thanks for the cheerfulness and liberality with which you have granted the large supplies which were necessary for the service of the year, and for the maintenance of a cause equally important to the security and happiness of every class of my subjects.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"I feel it incumbent on me particularly to acknowledge your diligence in the investigation of the designs which had been forwarded against the Government and Constitution of these kingdoms, and to thank you for the confidence you have reposed in me on this occasion. It will be a principal object of my attention, to make a vigorous and prudent use of the additional powers vested in me for the protection and security of my people; and relying, as I do, with the utmost confidence, on the uniform loyalty and public spirit of the great body of my subjects, I have no doubt of speedy and effectually repressing every attempt to disturb the public peace, and of defeating the wicked designs which have been in agitation.

"It must not, however, be forgotten, that these designs against our domestic happiness are essentially connected with the system now prevailing in France, of which the principles and spirit are irreconciliatory hostile to all regular and established governments; and that we are therefore called upon, by every consideration of our internal safety, to continue our efforts in conjunction with my allies, and to persevere, with increased vigour and exertion, in a contest from the successful termination of which we can alone expect to establish, on a solid and permanent foundation, the future security and tranquility either of this country, or of the other nations of Europe.

Then the Lord Chancellor, by his Majesty's command said,

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"It is his Majesty's Royal will and pleasure, that this Parliament be prorogued to Tuesday, the 13th day of August next, to be then here holden; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Tuesday, the 13th day of August."

It gives us pleasure to find, that the 600,000l. in specie sent to Hamburgh in two of our frigates, as a payment of the King of Prussia's subsidy, *still remains in the strong chest of* Mr. John Parish at Hamburgh, to whom it was consigned as our Agent.

It appears from authenticated lists, that since the commencement of hostilities with France, 22,000 men have been enlisted in the townships of Manchester and Salford, and 15,000 in other parts of Lancashire; in all 37,000 within that country.

We are told that every thing which has been hitherto done in the Crusade against France has been wrong, and Mr. Dundas says in his Scots accent, we are to begin "new shot new hode," that is with renovated hopes, on our new attempt. Let us for a moment look back and see how successfully this sort of logic has been waged already.

We have tried it by Champagne, and failed;
We have tried it by the Rhine, and failed;
We have tried it by Flanders, and failed;
We have tried it by Toulon, and failed;
We have tried it by La Vendee, and failed;
We have tried it by internal insurrection, and failed;
We have tried to starve them, and failed;
We have tried to bribe them, and failed;
We have tried to cajole them by proclamations, and failed;
We have tried to unite all mankind against them, and failed.

What now are we to try?—Mr. Windham's Metaphysicks against Mr. Robespierre's.

And that proud, yet gulible animal, John Bull, yields his ready belief to the new project, and waits for the ascent of Mr. Lunardi Pitt's gas aerostat, with as much stupid wonder as he first saw Montgolfier Burke's smoke Balloon!

The ship which was unavoidably abandoned at Ostend contained government stores to the amount of 30,000l.—The French estimate the whole at 60,000l.

Letters from France mention, that the French have now 15 ships ready for sea at Brest water. It is said, that 12 of these are fresh ships, that were not in the late action.

JULY 23.

FIRE AT RATCLIFF.

Wednesday afternoon, about two o'clock, a most dreadful fire broke out at a barge builder's Mr. Clove's Stone-stairs, occasioned by the boiling over of a pitch kettle, that stood under his warehouse which was consumed in a very short time. It then communicated to a barge, it being low water, lying adjoining the premises, laden with salt petre and other stores. This occasioned the conflagration to spread widely in a very short time. Several other vessels and small craft, lying near the barge soon after took fire, without any possibility of getting them off. The blowing up of the saltpetre, from the barge occasioned large flakes of fire to fall on the warehouses belonging to the East India company, from whence the salt-petre was removed to the Tower (as tons of which had been fortunately taken away the preceding day.)

When the fire communicated with the East India warehouse, the firemen discontinued their exertions, and prudently withdrew from the threatening scene, as did also, by their advice, the nearer neighbours—Soon after, the combustible matter contained in the building blew up, with an explosion that could only be likened to the bursting of a volcano, and which had the effect upon the surrounding houses, as far as Lime house, Tower-hill, and Mile end, of the shock of an earthquake: those immediately adjoining were unroofed.

The conflagration now spread in every direction and was greatly increased by the wind, which towards morning, blew very fresh, and all that followed was "confusion worse confounded," by the impotent efforts which were made to oppose what had so completely obtained the mastery; till at length, it may be fairly said, the fire ceased for want of materials to consume, having reached an open space of ground, where the connection of perishable substances, was broken.

It was at the farther extremity of Mr. Shakespear's Ropewalk that it stopped.

It is not yet possible to ascertain the number of houses demolished: the whole extent of ground from above Stone Stairs to Ratcliff Cross, and from the water side to Stepney Causeway, is covered with one confused mass of smoaking ruin. Where the different streets ran cannot be traced. Some accounts suppose so many as a thousand buildings of different descriptions destroyed; there cannot be so few as five hundred; among the principal of these were the above India company's salt-petre ware-house, a large sugar house, a glass manufactory, a lighter builder's and all the ware houses which extended along shore. A ship destroyed, on account of her being aground, at low water, was a Barbados vessel.

The dawn of day presented a scene most distressing to the feeling mind; all the surrounding fields were covered with houseless poor families that had with difficulty saved sufficient to cover them; decrepid old men and women, unprotected wives and famished infants! What a subject for the exercise of that charity so characteristic to Britons!

It is deserving of particular notice, that one house stood entirely uninjured in the very midst of this mighty ruin, and which we are informed, was never quitted by the family that inhabits it; assisted by their friends they so drenched it with water, that not even a pane of glass was cracked. It is a good house, and well worth the labour bestowed upon it, but it appears to the spectator to stand by miracle. It belongs to Mr. Bear.

The loss sustained in consequence of the above dreadful catastrophe cannot at present be even guessed at: it must exceed a million sterling!

That some idea may be formed, the ware-houses of Mr. Whiting contained sugars to the amount of upwards of 40,00l. which were entirely destroyed.

The fury of the flames was much increased in this progress in London street, by the great quantity of deals in the yard of Mr. Joseph Hanks.

A survey was yesterday afternoon taken by the wardens and other officers of the Hamlet, whose report was, that out of 1200 houses, of which the Hamlet consisted, no more than five hundred and seventy were preserved from the conflagration; and what is more to be regretted, the greater number were the principal contributors towards the support of the poor.

It having been reported that the fire was maliciously occasioned, upon the most minute inquiry it is clearly ascertained it was entirely accidental, from the cause abovementioned. It raged with so much violence, that it was with the greatest difficulty Mr. Cloves and his servants escaped, one of whom was terribly burnt, and is now in the London hospital; and Mr. Cloves himself had unfortunately, his arm broke and is otherwise much hurt.

From the great distress the above fire occasioned to a great numbers of poor families, government has humanely ordered 120 tents to be immediately pitched for their accommodation, in Stepney Fields, till they can be more comfortably provided for.

July 27. By the Jamaica ships we learn, that a bad fever has found its way on board the ships at Port Royal. Lieutenants Wemyss, Rave, and Spicer, of the Powerful, of 74 guns, are dead; Lieutenant Stewart, of the marines, four midshipmen, and 110 men of the same ship are also dead.

Accounts were yesterday received in the city, that the Empress of Russia had declared war against Denmark and Sweden; in consequence of which, insurance to the Baltic immediately rose very considerably.

By letters from Copenhagen, dated July 6, we learn, that besides the nine ships of the line, which are to be added to the Danish fleet, and are nearly ready for service, five more ships are immediately to be fitted out for sea. Reinforced by these vessels, the Danish fleet will consist of 22 line of battle ships, and five frigates.

The Swedish squadron is likewise to be reinforced by five ships of the line. The whole combined fleet will then be composed of 33 line of battle ships, and ten frigates.

A letter from Amsterdam, dated the 9th inst. has the following passage:—So great is the apprehension of an insurrection in this city, that a body of 600 hussars have been sent for, and more are expected.

The peace which the Dutch have concluded with the Dey of Algiers, on the 27th March last, was bought by the former at the price of 150,000 l. besides a subsidy which is to be paid annually of the sum of 10,000 ducats.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 16.

On Sunday morning, about 11 o'clock, Brigadier-Gen. Samuel Smith received by expreſs deſpatches from the Governor of Maryland, informing him of a moſt alarming inſurrection of a lawleſs banditti, in the counties of Alleghany and Waſhington in this State, in concert with the inſurgents of the weſtern counties of Pennſylvania, and that they were buſily and extenſively preparing to move in force againſt the town of Frederick, for the purpoſe of ſecuring to themſelves the arms and other military ſtores of the State of Maryland. Effectual meaſures were immediately taken to obtain a full meeting of all the militia corps of this town at 4 o'clock of the afternoon of the ſame day. As ſoon as the ſituation of their government was explained to them by General Smith, in a ſhort, but intereſting addreſs, they, with a firmneſs truly patriotic, declared themſelves perfectly willing in obedience to the requiſition of the Governor to aid in protecting the government, the laws, and the property of the State, againſt all ſuch outrages. It was then propoſed to them, by General Smith, that they ſhould aſſemble the next morning precisely at 6 o'clock, and that thoſe of them, that could in ſo ſhort a time be prepared for marching, ſhould proceed immediately to Frederick. At the hour appointed, more than the number required by government appeared upon the parade ground, and in a few hours after one company of cavalry completely equipped, 200 of the 5th regiment, a corps of riflemen, and one company of the 27th regiment, marched under the command of Col. Stricker. They will be followed this morning by Capt. Bowen's company of horſe, by the reſidue of the 27th regiment, and by ſeveral detachments from the other regiments.

It was with peculiar ſatisfaction that we obſerved the moſt reſpectable and influential of our citizens, the moſt forward upon this momentous occaſion. They all diſdained the idea of a draught, from the noble principle, that upon ſuch an emergency republican citizens ought to make all conſiderations of private intereſt and perſonal convenience yield to their public duties; and that they who were the beſt prepared for marching, ought to proceed inſtantly—to be followed by their fellow citizens in ſucceſſion as they ſhall reſpectively be prepared.

Near four hundred of the Eaſtern-Shore Militia have arrived, and are encamped about one mile from town.—We learn they are to march on Thurſday or Friday next.

PHILADELPHIA, September 18.

The alacrity with which our different corps are completing by volunteers, muſt give pleaſure to every reflecting mind. But in no inſtance is this zeal and alacrity ſo conſpicuous as in the formation of the new Volunteer Company, under the command of Capt. Mc. Pherſon. The ſubſcription was opened on Saturday laſt, and on Monday 58 names were entered; the company has ſince encreaſed to upwards of 80, more are momently entering—and it is expected this day the company will be compleat, conſiſting of 100 active young men, of reſpectable character. While the youth of our country are ſo zealous to ſtep forward in its defence, we have no occaſion to fear the inroads of external enemies, or the dangers of a civil war.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, Sept. 18.

Not a day has elapſed ſince our laſt but what more or leſs troops have paſſed through this place for the Field of Mars, at Trenton.

The troops were to leave Trenton yeſterday, and encamp in Pennſylvania.

ALBANY, September 11.

The following letter from his Excellency the Governor, to the Major Gen. of the Militia of the Weſtern diſtrict, was this morning received by expreſs.

Little Britain, Ulſter county, 6th Sept. 1794.

Sir,

A circumſtance has lately occurred on our weſtern frontier, which renders it neceſſary that the arms and accoutrements, for which I tranſmitted you an order on the 6th ult. ſhould if not already done, be immediately drawn and forwarded, eſpecially the proportion of them deſtined for the militia of the weſtern frontier, and particularly thoſe for the county of Ontario. If the ſtore has been incompetent to furniſh the accoutrements required, you will pleaſe to notify me of it, in order that the deficiency may inſtantly be ſupplied.

For your more particular information, I encloſe you a copy of a proteſt, delivered by a Britiſh Lieutenant, at the ſettlement forming by Judge Williamſon, at Great Sodus. The principle ſet up in it, and which equally appears to all our ſettlements weſt of the former line of property, cannot for a moment be tolerated by our government—and if any attempts ſhould be made on the part of the Britiſh to carry it into execution, it will be juſtifiable and neceſſary on our part to repel force by force. Under this impreſſion, therefore, I earneſtly requeſt that you will exert every mean in your power to keep the militia of your diviſion in the moſt perfect readineſs for actual ſervice.

I take the liberty of encloſing to your care a letter from the War department, and one from myſelf to Charles Williamſon, Eſq; on public buſineſs; and to requeſt that you will be pleaſed to forward them by expreſs, ſhould the Weſtern poſt not afford a ſafe and expeditious conveyance. I will cheerfully pay to your order any expence that may occur in forwarding theſe deſpatches. I am, with great reſpect, your moſt obedient ſervant,

GEO. CLINTON.

Major-General Ganſevoort.

The Ditch and Glacis of Fort-Stanwix, are ſaid to be in as good a ſtate of repair, as when occupied by the American army in the late war.

By a gentleman from Fort Stanwix, we learn, that by ſeveral perſons who arriyed there in a boat from Niagara, he was informed that news had been received at the latter place from the Miamias, ſtating that Gen. Wayne, with the American army, had began his march into the Indian country—that he had defeated the Indians in a battle near the rapids of the Miami; and on his arrival at the fort erected by Governor Simcoe, at the foot of the rapids, he ſent a preremptory order to the Britiſh garriſon to evacuate the place in 15 minutes—and that in caſe of their compliance they would be permitted to return to Detroit or Niagara, in peace—but that if they heſitated, he would immediately ſtorm the fort. The Britiſh not thinking it prudent to diſpute this matter with the hero of Stoney Point, marched off within the time limited.

Two gentlemen who paſſed through this city on Tueſday laſt, direct from Niagara, reported, that the day before they left that place, 3 Indian runners arrived from the Miami country, with tidings of the Indians having been defeated, in an action with Gen. Wayne; and demanding immediate ſuccour from the Britiſh—in conſequence of which the three companies in that garriſon were ordered to march to the relief of their tawney allies.—It is added the Indians uſed threats to the Commander at Niagara, telling him, unleſs he complied with their demands, they would deſert the Britiſh and make peace with the United States.—Capt. Brandt was to go with three companies. The militia were called in to keep garriſon.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 15.

Yeſterday arrived here from London, after a paſſage of nine weeks—but left Falmouth the 29th July, the ſhip Frances and Mary, Captain Reid, with whom came paſſengers, Chevalier DE FRIERE, Portugueſe Ambaſſador, and his Lady, with ſeveral other reſpectable cabbin paſſengers.

The Paſſengers inform that it was reported at Falmouth that Antwerp had been taken by the French, and that Lord Grenville, Secretary of State for foreign affairs, and Earl Windham, Secretary of War, had poſitively left London for Germany, on buſineſs of the utmoſt importance with the Emperor.

SEPT. 19.

All American veſſels and cargoes (ſay letters from Bermuda, dated 28th and 30th of Auguſt) bound to or coming from French ports (including thoſe from and to Europe) are condemned, and the privateers (of which there are 25 in commiſſion) have ſtrict orders to ſend in, every veſſel bound to the northern ports of Spain, and to Oſtend. Such veſſels will be condemned, if ſent in.

SEPT. 20.

The Ohio, Capt. Kemp, arrived in port on Wedneſday. She ſailed from London on the 22d July, and has brought about 60 paſſengers.

Captain Stoy, of the Iſabella, mentions, his having been boarded by the three maſted ſchooner of that pickarooning villain Goodrich, five miles off the capes, and ſaw him take a ſloop called the Nancy, from Port-au-Prince, belonging to Philadelphia.

Extract of a letter from Barbados, dated the 24th of Auguſt.

"The ſhip Cleopatra, Captain Campbell, to Boſton, laſt from Mauritius, or Iſle of France, was captured by a letter of marque belonging of William Barton, of this iſland, and after being in the court of admiralty ten weeks, both ſhip and cargo were condemned and given to ſaid Barton. The Judge, Nathaniel Weeks, is ſuppoſed to have taken a large bribe."

Captain Millar, in the ſchooner Good Intent, ſaw a few days ſince the Sans-Culottes privateer, off Cape Hatteras, in company with two prizes, a large ſhip and a brig.

BOSTON, Sept. 17.

Truth ever being our aim, we take the earlieſt opportunity of laying before the public the following intelligence, contained in a letter from Copenhagen, and from the oral accounts of the Captain of the Joſeph:—"*Copenhagen, July 21, 1794.*—By the lateſt accounts we have from London, it would appear, that the differences, between your States and Great-Britain, which Mr. Jay came over to ſettle, are not likely to be terminated in that expeditious and amicable manner, which was at firſt expected; we hope, however, that matters will be made up, and hoſtilities prevented taking place between the two nations."

We further learn, that the principal obſtacle to Mr. Jay's miſſion, was indemnification for veſſels actually laden with the produce of the French iſlands, bound direct from thence to Europe.

SEPTEMBER 20.

In New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Maryland, and Virginia, every thing has the appearance of military buſtle, and active preparation. The commiſſioners of peace have returned, to give place to the commiſſioners of war. All the troops required from New-Jerſey, Maryland and Virgina, are on the march, and Gov. Mifflin has taken the field in perſon, as commander of the Pennſylvania volunteers.

By an arrival at Marblehead, we learn that a Britiſh Frigate, has ſunk two, and captured two Algerine corſairs, after a ſharp conflict.

NEWPORT, September 23.

By the late Arrivals at New-York from London, we have Intelligence that the allied Armies have retreated before the victorious French and left Brabant and Flanders in their Poſſeſſion. Tournay is evacuated, and the French have command of the Scheldt. Oſtend, Nieuport, Bruſſels, Malines, Ghent, Mons, Oudenard, Liege, Walheim (on the Ruprll) Namur, Orchies, Marchienes, Louvain, and perhaps Antwerp, are in the Hands of the French. Landrecy is evacuated; Queſnoy, and Conde, are ſurrounded, Valenciennes can make but feeble Reſiſtance, and all muſt ſoon yield to the Diſcretion of the French.—We are ſorry to add, that while the French Armies are every where victorious, dark Suſpicions ſurround the Convention in Paris, and furniſh new Victims for the Guillotine.—In England, a new Arrangement has taken Place in the Cabinet. Of the preſent Miniſtry there remain in Place, Mr. Pitt, Lord Grenville, Lord Chatham, Duke of Richmond, Mr. Dundas, Lord Hawkeſbury, and Lord Amherſt. Of the Portland Party there will be, the Duke of Portland, the Lord Chancellor, Earl Fitzwilliam, Earl Spencer, Earl Manſfield, and Mr. Windham.—Mr. JAY's Negociation proceeds ſlowly, on Account of the Number of his Demands.

MARRIED]—Capt. FREDERICK WILLIAM CALLAHAN, of Boſton, to Miſs MEREBE HANDY, eldeſt Daughter of Major John Handy.

—"Col. ISAAC DAYTON, to Mrs. MARY GODDARD—a Lady of an excellent Character."

—Mr. JESSE DONHAM, to Miſs BETSY FELL.

DIED]—At North Kingſtown, Mrs. MARY SWEET, Widow, of the late Mr. Ebet Sweet, of that Town.

—Of a ſudden Complaint, at his Seat near Elizabeth-Town, on the 15th Inſtant, ABRAHAM CLARK, Eſq; Member of Congreſs for New-Jerſey.

—In this Town, Mrs. CRANSTON, Wife of Mr. Peleg Cranſton.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

Diſtrict of Newport, Sept. 23.

ENTERED,	*From*
Sloop Polly, Bowen,	Sagg-Harbour
— Favourite, Fry,	Ditto
— Sophia, Field,	Providence
— Martha, Northam,	Charleſton
— Apollo, Cahoone,	New-York
— Peggy, Bliſs,	Ditto
CLEARED,	*For*
Schooner Allethear, Cranſton,	Charleſton
— Halcyon, Pitts,	Norfolk
Sloop Mary, Bowen,	New-York
— Rambler, Gladding,	Philadelphia
— Fanny, Crandall,	Long Iſland

CLARKE and *HAMMOND*

WANTS a Quantity of good, clean BARLEY.—For which they will pay the Money, and a generous Price.

Newport, Sept. 22, 1794.

WEAVERS WANTED.

FIVE or Six ſteady Men, who are acquainted with the Weaving of LINEN, may have conſtant Employ, and good Wages, paid weekly, in Caſh.—Apply to the DUCK FACTORY in Newport, or to CHRISTOPHER FOWLER.

Sept. 22, 1794.

To be SOLD, or LET,

THE HOUSE next Southward of the Brick-Market, with a Garden, Bake-Houſe, and Two Stores belonging thereto.—For further Particulars inquire of WALTER EASTON.

Newport, Sept. 23, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of IMANUEL CASE, Eſq; late of North-Kingſtown, in the County of Waſhington, deceaſed, to make immediate Payment:—And all thoſe that have any Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to preſent their Demands for Payment, to the Subſcriber,

JOHN P. CASE, *Executor.*

North Kingſtown, Sept. 17, 1794.

TIN OVENS,

Of a new Conſtruction,

MADE AND SOLD BY

Joſeph Mumford,

Near the RED-MARKET,

AS cheap as can be purchaſed in any State in the Union.—From the Conveniency in Roaſting MEAT—or COOKERY of moſt Deſcriptions—and by the great ſaving of Fuel and Attendance required in Cooking, in the common Way, is ſufficient to recommend them to the Public.

Alſo Tin Ware of all Sorts, by Wholeſale and Retail—Iron Wire of all Sizes, by the Pound and Yard—Sheet-Iron Dripping-Pans—Sheet-Iron Stoves and Pipes, ſuitable for Shops and Veſſels Cabins. He gives Caſh for old Pewter and Lead. Orders from the Country will be carefully attended to, and the ſmalleſt Favours gratefully acknowledged.

Newport, Sept. 22, 1794.

Rhode-Iſland Bridge Company.

THE Proprietors are notified, that there is a ſecond Aſſeſſment of *Ten Dollars*, on each and every Share, to be paid to the Treaſurer, at his Houſe, on or before Tueſday the ſeventh Day of October next.

By Order of the Directors,

SAMUEL SANFORD, *Clerk.*

Newport, Sept. 23, 1794.

CONTENTMENT.

THE comforts of life may be clearly defin'd,
And each may come in for his fhare!
A trouble is merely a freak of the mind;
Alas! how we are apt to defpair!

In all fituations a man may be glad,
He ne'er was created for woe;
Let him feek and he'll find there is blifs to be had,
And plenty of comfort below.

Too oft are we carelefs of what we enjoy,
And feldom contented a day;
We fuffer each paffion our peace to annoy,
And trifle our moments away.

Let us look at our neighbours of every degree,
And all their misfortunes review;
Ten thoufand unfortunate creatures you'll fee,
More wretched and friendlefs than you!

Then let us not fall in an error fo wrong,
But truft to a power above;
Be cheerful and gay with a friend and a fong,
And live with contentment and love.

ANECDOTE.

A SERJEANT of the Guards, now in Flanders, has written as follows to his wife, now in London, "Dear Wife, fend me as many Newfpapers as you can —I want fadly to know how we go on here."

WHIMSICAL ANECDOTE.

SAMUEL BALDWYN, a gentleman of Hampfhire, England, had by his will, in the year 1736 ordered, that after his deceafe, his body fhould be thrown into the fea beyond the Needles, which was accordingly complied with. On making inquiry into his motives for this fingular difpofal of his remains, it was difcovered that he made it for the purpofe of difappointing a young wife, who had frequently affured him by way of confolation, that fhe fhould—*dance upon his grave!*

WE, the Subfcribers, having received fuch, Directions from JOHN WARDER, refpecting the Debts due the Confignment of WARDER, DEARMAN, & Co. fold under the Firm of JOHN HADWEN and JAMES ROBINSON jun. That we cannot with Propriety extend any further Indulgence in faid Bufinefs; but muft put the Obligations for that Property in our Hands, into the Hands of an Attorney, for Actions to be commenced at the next Court for this County, unlefs Payment be made previous to arrefting being out—Therefore we take this Method to advife them of what we are under an unavoidable Neceffity of doing.

JOHN HADWEN,
JAMES ROBINSON, jun.

9th Month 12th, 1794.

To thofe that wifh to encourage our own Manufactures.

BARLEY

IS WANTED,

To be manufactured in Newport—For which is offered the higheft going Price, by GILES HOSIER.

Likewife wanted, 4 or 500 Bufhels of CHARCOAL.

Dancing-School.

The Public are hereby refpectfully informed, That

Mr. ALLIES

Purpofes to open a Dancing-School as foon as he fhall have obtained Subfcriptions for Twenty-Five Scholars.—A Copy of his Propofals, with the Subfcription Lift, may be feen at the Houfe of Mr. ROGERS, Schoolmafter.—Such Parents as prefer that their Children fhould receive private Leffons, may be waited upon at their Houfes.

Mr. Allies will alfo undertake to Copy Pieces of Mufick, at a very reafonable Rate:—He is to be heard of at Mr. Adancourt's Coffee-Houfe.

Newport, September 15 1794.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Edward Stanhope,

A Quantity of Miftick TILE, by the Dozen.

TO BE SOLD,

One Half of a Pew in the Rev. Mr. Thurfton's Meeting-Houfe.—Inquire of the Printer.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Auguft 1, 1794.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the military Invalids of the United States, that the Sums to which they are entitled for their annual Penfion, which will become due on the fifth Day of September 1794, will be paid on the faid Day, by the Commiffioners of Loans, within the States refpectively, under the ufual Regulations.

Applications of Executors or Adminiftrators muft be accompanied with legal Evidences of their refpective Offices, and alfo of the Time of the Deceafe of fuch Invalids whofe Penfions they may claim.

By Command of the Prefident of the United States.

H. KNOX.
Secretary at War.

CLARKE & HAMMOND

Have for Sale, WHOLESALE and RETAIL,

WEST INDIA and N. E. Rum,
Brandy,
Geneva,
Sherry and Claret } WINES,
Brown's Stout and London } PORTER
Molaffes,
Loaf and Brown Sugar,
Beft Hyfon and Bohea Tea,
Coffee,
Chocolate,
Pepper,
Pimento and Nutmegs,
Freth Raifins,
Honey, in Demi-johns,
Copperas,
Allum,
Redwood,
Logwood,
Fuftick,
INDIGO—Firft Quality,
Brimftone,
German Steel,
Bar-Iron,
Nail Rods,
Several Kinds of Iron Gabooles and Stoves,
Window-Glafs,
ROCK SALT,
Rice,
Flour,
Turpentine,
Anchors—of all Sizes,
20d. 10d. 8d. 6d. and 4d. Nails,
Cod-Hooks and Lines,
Iron-Ware—various Kinds
Glafs Ditto,
Writing, Wrapping, and Bonnet Paper,
Sealing Wax,
A Quantity of PIECE GOODS.

ALSO,—A Quantity of TIMBER and SHINGLES, very fuitable for Shipping.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURED

DUCK:

N° 1 to N° 7,

Warranted of the firft Quality,

FOR SALE,

At the DUCK MANUFACTORY, in this Town.

THE HOUSE and STORES belonging to the Eftate of ELNATHAN HAMMOND, deceafed, now improved by *Jacob Richardfon*, will be fold at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Thurfday the Twenty-fifth Day of September next, at 11 o'Clock, A. M. if not fold before at private Sale.—If it fhould be foul Weather on that Day, the Sale will be poftponed to the next fair Day.

Newport, Auguft 27, 1794.

PHILADELPHIA, RUSSIA, and SWEDES, } BAR-IRON,
RUSSIA clean HEMP,
RUSSIA and RAVENS DUCK, and CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
Coarfe and fine SALT, of excellent Qualities.

FOR SALE, BY

Gibbs & Channing.

PRIME and CARGO

PORK,

By the Barrel and Half Ditto, to be Sold by

Benjamin Hadwen,

In Thames-Street, Corner of the Old Church Lane.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

BROKER,

WEST-INDIA Rum by the Barrel,
New-England Rum and Molaffes by the Hogfhead or Barrel,
Geneva by the Cafe, or fmaller Quantity,
Tar and Turpentine by the Barrel.
Cordage of all Sizes.

Likewife, fundry Dwelling-Houfes, fituated in different Parts of this Town,—One of which is, that well-known Houfe, and Stand for Bufinefs, fituated on the Main ftreet, next Door to the VENDUE STORE, belonging to Mr. SOLOMON LITTLEFIELD.—One at the upper End of the Town, facing the Green, and near to the Houfe of Capt. WEBB, with a Stable, Garden, and a good Well of Water.—One on the Point, with a good Lot of Land thereunto belonging, very fuitable for a fmall Family.—One Half of that large Building, which formerly belonged to Mr. JOSEPH HAMMOND, deceafed, lying near the weftermoft Part of the Long-Wharf.

About 109 Acres of Land, on New-Shoreham, or Block-Iſland, pleafantly fituated on the S. W. Part thereof.—It is moft excellent Land for Meadow, Paſture, or Corn—and one of the beft Situations on the Iſland, for carrying on the Fifhery.—This will be fold cheap for the Cafh.

He ſtill continues to carry on the BAKING Buſineſs, in all its Branches.—And has now on Hand, a ſmall Quantity of CABIN and SHIP BREAD, which he will ſell cheap as any imported, of equal Quality.

N. B. He gives the higheſt Price for old GOLD and SILVER.

Newport, Auguſt 25, 1794.

Stephen Pierce,

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Alſo, an Aſſortment of neat GUN-LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT.

For *SALE,*

THE Three-Story DWELLING-HOUSE, in Thames Street, near the Lower-Ferry Wharf, an excellent Stand for Buſineſs, at preſent occupied by Mr. HENRY G. CHAMPLIN, together with the STORE, STABLE and CHAISE-HOUSE, in the rear, and a GARDEN LOT.

Alſo, a Two Story DWELLING HOUSE, to the Weſtward of the above deſcribed Premiſes, on Steven's, formerly Cowley's Wharf, at preſent occupied by Mrs. BENTLEY.—Payments will be made eaſy.—For Terms, apply to

ANTHONY DIXON.

Newport, June 31, 1794.

TO BE SOLD BY

J. Richardſon,

At the POST-OFFICE,

A great Variety of BOOKS and STATIONARY,

Among which are the following NEW PUBLICATIONS,

THE Age of REASON—by THOMAS PAINE, Author of Common Senſe, Rights of Man, &c.—The Hiſtory of the Revolution of FRANCE Tranſlated from the French of M. L. P. RABAUT; ornamented with Two elegant Engravings.—The Trial of MAURICE MARGAROT, before the High Court of Juſticiary, in Scotland—on an Indictment for Seditious Practices.—The Jocky Club &c.

Alſo a new Aſſortment of HOUSE PAPER, very cheap.

He has likewiſe for SALE,

A few Tickets in the CONNECTICUT MANUFACTORY LOTTERY—STONINGTON LOTTERY—and HARVARD COLLEGE LOTTERY.

Newport, Auguſt 25 1794.

To be Sold, cheap for Caſh,

A large, likely Mare, with a handſome COLT ſired by the Nimrod, and now ſuppoſed to be with Foal again.—Inquire of the Printer.

Newport, Sept. 1, 1794.

THOSE Perſons who have Demands on the Eſtate of WILLIAM TUCK late of Newport, Gardener, deceaſed, are again requeſted to bring them in to the Subſcriber; and all thoſe indebted to ſaid Eſtate are hereby notified, that unleſs they diſcharge their ſeveral Debts before November next, they muſt unavoidably be put into Suit at November Court.

EDMUND TOWNSEND, *Adminiſtrator.*

Newport, September 1, 1794.

ATTENTION.

THE Corps of ARTILLERISTS and ENGINEERS are now recruiting in the State of Rhode-Iſland.—Men who are 5 Feet 6 Inches in Height, from 18 to 35 Years of Age, of a Robuſt Conſtitution, of Good Character, and who are willing to Enliſt for Three Years, agreeably to the Act of Congreſs of the 9th of May, 1794. for Organizing the ſaid Corps of Artilleriſts and Engineers, will receive EIGHT DOLLARS Bounty, handſome and ſufficient Cloathing, One Ration per Day, and Three Dollars, Specie, per Month Wages.—If Wounded, in the Service of their Country, they will obtain a Penſion for Life.

Two Wheelwrights, Four Carpenters, and Four Blackſmiths, are wanted to each Company, whoſe Pay will be Eight Dollars per Month, beſides Rations and Cloathing.

Thoſe Perſons, who wiſh to ſerve their Country, have now an Opportunity, by applying to the Rendezvous in Newport. W. LITTLEFIELD, *Captain of the Corps of Artilleriſts and Engineers.*

Newport, July 14, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of the Rev. Dr. SOLOMON SPRAGUE, late of Exeter, in the County of Waſhington, deceaſed, immediately to come and ſettle their Accounts, by Payment or Notes, in order to enable the Executor and Executrix to ſettle and pay the Legacies:—And thoſe that have any Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to preſent their Demands for Payment, to the Subſcribers.

SIMON SPRAGUE, *Executor,*
ISABEL SPRAGUE, *Executrix.*

The Subſcribers being, by the Honorable the Town-Council of Middletown, appointed Commiſſioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of Mrs. REBECCA WORDEN late Reſident of ſaid Middletown, deceaſed, repreſented Inſolvent; and Six Months being allowed from the Date hereof, for ſaid Buſineſs, the ſaid Creditors are hereby notified to exhibit their reſpective Claims to the Subſcribers, within ſaid Time: For which Purpoſe, Attendance will be given at the Houſe of *Oliver Durfee*, Innholder, in ſaid Town, on the laſt Saturday of each of the ſucceeding Six Months, from Two to Five o'Clock, P. M. each Day.

ELISHA ALLEN, } *Commiſſioners.*
OLIVER DURFEE, }

Middletown, Auguſt 18, 1794.